MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME X. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14th. 1795. NUMBER 523.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements, which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to Publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, *or* MADRAS GAZETTE *are meant, and must be deemed, to convey Official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a reference.*

Civil Department, Fort St. George: 24th December, 1794.

ROBERT CLERK, *Secretary.*

Public Department.

PUBLIC *Notice is hereby given, that the Treasury is open for the Receipt of Money for which Bills at 350 Arcot Rupees per 100 Star Pagodas, will be granted upon the Honorable the Governor General in Council, at Thirty Days Sight.*

Published by Order of the Honorable the President in Council.

J. WEBBE, *Secret.*

Fort St. George, 6th October, 179[illegible]

Advertisement

THE HONORABLE the COURT, of MADRAPA[illegible] ving, by its Decree of the 15th of [illegible] Month, overruled the Allegations [illegible] the 5th of the Month of August, in the year [illegible] against the ORIGINAL WILL of the late JAMES LANDON, Esquire, in which Messrs. WILLIAM COLLINS JACKSON, and FRANCIS LAUTOUR were named Executors.—Notice is hereby given, that, as the said Executors intend to remit to England the Property belonging to the Estate, in order to its being appropriated as the Law directs, (being now fully authorized so to do) they request that all Persons indebted to the Estate, will discharge the amount on or before the 1st day of November next; and that all Demands upon it, may be made at or before the same period as no Claim will afterwards be attended to.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *28th September,* 1795.

King's Ordinary.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of NEIL CAMPBELL, late Master of His Majesty's Ship the Orpheus, deceased, was this day prayed to be Granted to Captain JOHN CAMPBELL of His Majesty's 74th Regiment, [illegible]ext of Kin to the said deceased.

P. BOSC, Proctor.

Madras, 13th Oct. 1795.

A Large D[illegible]ny

WILL Sail for NAGAPATAM on the 18th Instant. She is well found in Stores and has a careful Tindale — for Freight, please Apply to HOPE CARD, & CO. at their Go downs. *North Street.*

Madras the 13th October 1795

Book-Binding.

GENTLEMEN wishing to have their BOOKS NEATLY BOUND are Requested to Send them to ARTHUR IRVIN No. 5, Anderson Street, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

Madras, 6th October, 1795.

Book Binding

GENTLEMEN wishing to have their BOOKS NEATLY BOUND, are requested to send them to CHARLES MICHAEL ANGELLO, No. 20 Anderson Street, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

ALSO

The following Books to be Sold ready Bound and Lined, JOURNAL—LEDGER—CASH BOOK—WASTE BOOK—DAY BOOK—MEMORANDUM,

AND

BILL BOOK—and several others as may be required for Business, together with Stationary fresh landed from the late Indiamen, all which will be Sold at a Moderate Price.

Advertisement.

MR. THOMAS LA RIVE, Assistant Surgeon to the 29th Battalion of Native Infantry, having died Intestate, on the 20th of May last, the Commanding Officer of that Corps, agreeable to the Articles of War, has disposed of his Effects by Public Sale, paid his Funeral expences, and Servants Wages, and is ready to deliver the remainder of his Estate to any Person or Persons lawfully authorised to receive it.

Camp at Golconda, 22d September, 1795.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF

Messrs. CHASE, SEWEL, and CHASE.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson,

AT THE SEA GATE,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 14th Instant,

At eleven o'clock,

THE FOLLOWING

CONDEMNED STORES,

LANDED FROM

HIS MAJESTY's SHIPS

Suffolk, Centurion, Heroine, and Swift,

ONE Twenty two Inch Cable 100 Faths.
Two Thirteen and half Inch Cables,
One Stream Cable,
One Eight Inch Messenger,
Three Hundred and Thirty Fathoms of three Inch and five and half Inch Rope,
Two Hundred and Fifty Fathoms of Rope different sizes,
Two Seine Nets,
Three Awnings,
One English Ensign and Jack,
Eight Netts,
A Machine for Sweetening Water.
Twelve Sails of different descriptions.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Robert Henderson,

At his Rooms,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

On SATURDAY next, the 17th Instant,

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

AN Edinburgh Edition of the Encyclopœdia Britannica elegantly Bound, in Ten Volumes.

Seventeen Volumes of the European Magazines from the year 1782, to the year 1790, belonging to the Estate of an Officer deceased.

At the same time,

One Set of Rennell's Maps of India, with the memoirs—last Edition.

By Order of the Executors of the late NEGAPAH CHITTY.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson,

At his Rooms,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

On SATURDAY next, the 17th Instant,

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

FIVE Pieces very fine Long Cloth,
Eight Pieces do. do.
Ten Pieces of No. 40 Punjum Cloth,
Fifty Pieces Salempores,
Twenty-six Pieces Country Cambric,
Fifty New Shirts,
Twenty-four Gold and Silver worked Hindostan Dresses,
Four ditto Sashes and Six Turbans,
And a variety of Muster Pieces of Cloth, and Muslins, the Manufacture of different places, upon the Coast.

To be sold by Public Auction,

THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE

MR. NEWMAN,

Conductor, Deceased,

At 10 o'Clock Precisely,

AND FOR READY MONEY ONLY

AT THE FRENCH PRISON

On THURSDAY, the 15th Instant.

Madras Charitable Lottery.

FOR SALE,

TICKETS in the THIRD CLASS, to be had at the CARNATIC BANK, and at Messrs. SHARP and HEEFKE's Office.

Sept. 11th, 1795.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright and Hurst,

At their Auction-room,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 14th Instant,

At eleven o'clock,

THREE Pieces Manchester Dimity,
Four Ditto. Jane,
Ten Do. Irish Linen,
A quantity of small Looking Glasses.
Silver Shoe Buckles,
Gold Seals and Watch Keys,
Ladies and Gentlemens Watch Chains,

At the same time will be sold.

One second hand Silver Tea Pot and Stand, two Silver Sugar Urns,
Some superfine broad Brown Nankeen,
Twelve dozen of very excellent Salled Oil,
A few Cases of Pickles, &c. &c.

For Private Sale,

By Wright and Hurst.

FOR READY MONEY.

LONDON Particular Madeira, three Years old at per Pipe, - - - Pags. 185
Do. do. do. two Years old, and fit for immediate use, at per do. - - 140
Do. do. lately imported, at per do. - 125
The above Wine, in bottles, at per dozen, - - 4, 5, and 7
Brandy in cask, at per gallon, 38 fans. and 1
Do. in bottles, at per dozen - 4 and 5
Old Jamaica Rum, at per do. - 5
Gin, in Cases of 15 bottles each, at per case, - 8.

For Private Sale,

By Wright and Hurst,

FRESH MOCHA COFFEE, at per Frasil, Five and a half Pagodas,
BENGAL PEAS, at per Bag, Three Pagodas.

Madras, Oct. 13, 1795.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY

Messrs. Sharp and Heefke,

At their Rooms,

On THURSDAY next, the 25th Instant,

At twelve o'clock,

By Order of the Executors

The Undermentioned Articles,

Belonging to the Estate

OF THE LATE

Stephen Popham, Esq.

ONE Sett round Dining Tables,
Six Bengal Chairs,
One Camp Table,
Four Blackwood Shade Stands,
One Plain Table,
Four Knives and Forks,
[illegible] do. Desert do.
Two [illegible]
Two do. Desert do.
Two do. Tea do.
Two Shades, &c.
Two Candle Sticks.

The same day will be sold.

A Quantity of Superfine Nankeen, and fine Hyson Tea in Chests.

ALSO

A Few Casks of very EXCELLENT BRANDY.

Advertisement.

MR. JAMES DALY, having resigned the Office of Secretary, to the MADRAS INSURANCE COMPANY, and Mr. GEORGE CHALMER, having been appointed to succeed him;—It is requested that all applications to the said Company, for INSURANCE, may hereafter be made to Mr. CHALMER, at his Office, in St. Thome Street, Fort St. George,

Fort St. George [illegible] 1795.

Madeira Wine,

Warranted of a very Superior Quality,

FOR SALE

At One Hundred and Twenty Pagodas per Pipe;

LIKEWISE,

A FEW CHESTS

OF

Very good French Claret,

At Six Star Pagodas per Dozen,

APPLY TO

DRING, GORDON, and LUSHINGTON.

Madeira Wine.

A FEW PIPES OF VERY EXCELLENT

London Particular and London Market

MADEIRA WINE,

OF THE VINTAGE 1792,

Consigned from one of the first Houses of the Island,

ARE RECEIVED,

And now selling on Commission,

BY

Messrs. ROEBUCK, ABBOTT, and CO.

Mr. Laurency,

Begs leave to inform the Public,

THAT IN CONSEQUENCE OF

The request of some Ladies and Gentlemen,

THE EXHIBITION OF

The Cabinet of Curcius,

AND

OPTIC OF ZALER;

WILL BE CONTINUED

IN

MACKAY's GARDEN,

the 10th, or 15th October, 1795.

Madras Exch[illegible] Lottery.

THE MADRAS EXC[illegible]GE LOTTERY, is now Drawing in the Southern Division of the EXCHANGE. The Days of Drawing are Mondays, and Thursdays, 250 Tickets, are drawn each day—the hours of attendance, for selling and examining Tickets on the days of Drawing are from 8 to 12, and in the intermediate day's from 8 till 2 in the forenoon, and from 6 till 8 in the Evening.

Tickets warranted undrawn are ready for sale at the times abovementioned Prizes either in the Exchange or Madras Lotteries, will be taken in payment, deducting the 10 per Cent.

P. M. CASSIN,
Agent to the Exch. Com.

Madras Exchange, July 1st, 1795.

Lottery

FOR

TWO HOUSES,

SITUATED NEAR

Mr. POPHAM's BROAD-WAY,

In the Black Town,

NEWLY REPAIRED,

And [illegible] good Tenents.

E[illegible] of the Houses ha[illegible] a front Verandah 29 feet long, and 7 br[illegible]d, a Hall 20 feet by 12 with 2 Bed-chambers Butlers and Cooks Godowns, Cook-room, Necessary House, with two distinct Yards, and in the latter of which is a Well of good water.

Scheme of the L[illegible]ttery.

The two Houses are valued b[illegible] Company's Bricklayers at 1800 Pagodas, to be divided into 180 Tickets, at Ten Pagodas each.

Prize the First—the Northern House.
Prize the Second—the Southern Ditto.

The Lottery will be drawn as soon as filled and the Tickets paid for, at the Auction Room of Mr. GAUDOIN in the Fort, where a Plan of the Houses may be seen, and further particulars may be known.

Calc[illegible]ta G[illegible]eral Lottery.

TICKE[illegible] [illegible] sold by J. HUNTER at Thirty-f[illegible] Pagodas each. The highest Prizes 50,000 R[illegible]ees.

AFFAIRS OF IRELAND,

March 30. the following Addreſs was preſented to the Right Hon. Lord DONOUGHMORE, by the Gentlemen appointed for that Purpoſe by the Catholics of Dublin:

To the Right Hon. Lord DONOUGHMORE,

MY LORD,

The Catholics of Dublin have inſtructed us to expreſs to your Lordſhip the ſentiments of ſincere and ardent gratitude which they feel to you and your family; and in diſcharging this duty we aſſume to ourſelves no ſmall degree of pride, becauſe we know that in addreſſing your Lordſhip we addreſs the hereditary advocate of Catholic Emancipation.

Your late illuſtrious father had attentively conſidered the whole code of Popery Laws, not only as far as they related to the perſons who unfortunately were the victims of their ſeverity, but alſo as far as they affected the intereſts of this kingdom in general; and never was the Catholic Queſtion the ſubject of parliamentary diſcuſſion that he did not forcibly reprobate the impoſing penalties on opinions, and claſſifying people according to their creeds.

He was too great a ſtateſman to think that four-fifths of a nation could be politically degraded, without the degradation, in a meaſure, of the remaining part of its inhabitants; and that civil diſabilities could be added to political reſtraints, without the ruin of many of the arts that are uſeful to life, and the total extinction of all thoſe ſentiments of national honor and pride which give rank and dignity to one country in the mind of another.

You, my Lord, are heir not only to the fortunes, but to the talents and opinions of your father; and, in conjunction with your liberal and enlightened brothers, are endeavouring to complete the work which he was among the firſt to begin.

You feel, in common, with the reflecting and diſintereſted part of the community, that the Slavery of Catholics is not neceſſary to the Freedom of Proteſtants. The genius and character of the times in which you live have not eſcaped your obſervation. You know that neither ſuperſtition nor enthuſiaſm, in matters of religion, are among the maladies of the preſent day; and that, whatever might have been the deluſions of former ages, nothing is now leſs likely than conteſts among ſectaries to procure legal and temporal preference, for their clergy and their reſpective creeds.—You are ſenſible that a change of circumſtances will produce a change of taſtes and opinions; that bigotry in one age may be ſucceeded by liberality in another; and you have too much penetration not to perceive that Catholics, inſtead of being fixed to an immoveable anchor of prejudice and paſſion, have floated with the times, and caught the manners of their contemporaries.

Influenced by these conſiderations, your Lordſhip has uniformly laboured to purify the Statute Book from the taint of penal laws, and to unite all deſcriptions of your countrymen in a bond of common intereſt. Animated by the recollection of your father's example, and aided by that immortal man who reſtored to Ireland its Conſtitution, your Lordſhip cannot fail of ſucceſs;—and it is with the higheſt ſatisfaction we anticipate the day when there ſhall be no diſtinctions in this country, but thoſe of ſubjects and rulers,—and when churches, dedicated to different modes of worſhip, ſhall give riſe to as little popular animoſity and contention, as academies inſtituted for teaching the different branches of human learning.

As ſoon as this auſpicious event ſhall obtain, ſeveral abuſes, now exiſting, will be removed, and an end will be put to the inſults which Ireland now receives, and is forced to bear in ſilence, from ſordid and unworthy men, who have not candour enough to make allowances for the cauſes of her depreſſion, nor virtue and patriotiſm enough to aſſiſt in removing them. The ingenuity of the people will be called forth: in the place of religious diſcord, and its folly, a ſpirit of emulation will ariſe in arts, in commerce, and in manufactures; habits of ſobriety and induſtry will gradually introduce themſelves; the pride and haughtineſs of wealth and ſtation will be ſoftened; a peaſantry, of bold and manly feelings, more diſpoſed to labour, and leſs diſpoſed to riot, will grow up; each rank in ſociety will acquire the character and manners ſuited to it, an eaſy gradation, together with a connection and ſympathy, will be *felt* through all the walks of life, from the palace to the cottage. No man will be ſo independent as to preſume to act the tyrant, and few will be ſo dependant as to be completely ſervile and abject.

In a ſyſtem of this kind, where relations and dependencies are ſo well ordered and eſtabliſhed, the duties which one man owes to another will be better practiſed, than where all is diſconnected and disjointed. Stateſmen will ceaſe to be intemperate, ferocious, and inquiſitorial, and the obedience of the people will be prompt and cheerful, in proportion as their intereſts are conſulted, their prejudices indulged, and their opinions reſpected, if not altogether ſatisfied.

To you, my Lord, the merit of opening ſuch fair and flattering proſpects, in a great degree belongs; and as they increaſe and ripen, your glory, and the gratitude of your countrymen, will increaſe together.

To which his Lordſhip was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER:

GENTLEMEN,

I am truly thankful to you for your affectionate Addreſs. You have placed me in the ſituation in which I am moſt proud to ſtand, by connecting me with the exertions of my family, and you have touched the maſter feeling of my heart, by honoring that integrity, and thoſe talents, which are unhappily loſt to your cauſe, and to that of the public. You ſtate the opinions and conduct of my late father, upon the great queſtion of your Emancipation, truly as they were. Amongſt the various objects which engaged his attention during the courſe of a long parliamentary life, there was nothing which he conſidered ſo eſſential to the proſperity of Ireland, as the union of all her inhabitants. He had been taught, by his experience and obſervation, that the misfortunes of his country had proceeded from her political diſſenſions. He had, therefore, turned his attention to the abſolute neceſſity of healing thoſe animoſities, and of repealing that fatal ſyſtem of laws, in which he ſaw nothing but national calamity; in which he had been able to trace the decay of arts, agriculture and manufactures, the ruin of your commerce: the extinguiſhment of the public mind, the oppreſſion of the Catholic, the weakneſs of the Proteſtant—and the degradation of both

Impreſſed with this conviction, he was the uniform and zealous aſſertor of your Rights, for a period of more than thirty years.—He has bequeathed to me his opinions and his example, and I cheriſh them as the moſt valued part of my inheritance. You have adopted my family and myſelf as your hereditary advocates. It is the poſt of honour and we will not deſert it. We will continue to ſupport you in whatever ſituation you may be placed, unattracted by the faſhion, as unwarped by the prejudice of the moment. We will aſſert the juſtice of your claims, whether you are dignified again by royal recommendation, or driven a ſecond time from the doors of the Parliament.

When I ſupported your Bill in 1792, it was "*not for the privilege only which it conferred, but for the principle which it eſtabliſhed, a growing principle of legitimate claim on the one hand, and liberal conceſſion on the other.*" I would have freely given you every thing at that moment, for you know my principle has ever been general comprehenſion. It cannot be more my feelings now, than it has ever been ſince the claims of the Catholic Body have begun to awaken the public mind. But, to thoſe who reſiſted in the outſet, or who heſitated as they advanced in the great work of your adoption into the ſtate; to ſuch I would urge what they have given already, as the ſureſt earneſt to the Catholic of that which remains behind; to them I would anſwer, that the victory of 1793, which gave you the franchiſe, has inſured all you claim now, as included in the ſame political equity, as a link of the ſame great national chain.—"*It is in vain to imagine that admiſſion to the elective franchiſe does not draw with it the right of repreſentation, for upon what ground can it be ſaid, that men are fit to be electors, and unfit to be elected, and given a ſeat in one Houſe, upon what principle can it be refuſed to them in the other. The next ſtep to the offices of civil and military power inevitably follows: for it cannot be ſaid, that men who are allowed to be qualified for legiſlation, are unfit to be truſted with the execution of thoſe laws which they join in forming.*

I adopt the argument of the ableſt of your opponents, tho' I rejoice that we have effectually reſiſted the concluſion which he would have drawn—and I ſupport your complete emancipation now, as the neceſſary conſequence of the privileges of 1793;—to crown that ſyſtem of juſtice and liberality which has nearly united us into one People; to ſtrengthen the Proteſtant cauſe, by quieting the Catholic mind; to ſhut up till time ſhall be no more, every angry diſcuſſion; to make every man verily a[illegible] a neighbour to his fellow-citizen, and to ſecure to the ſtate the allegiance of every member of the community, by giving to all thoſe motives to action which influence all mankind, their own intereſt and happineſs.

But we are told by thoſe who would ſeparate the body of your People, from thoſe who have led them on to the rank they now hold as regenerated members of a free ſtate, that they are already in full poſſeſſion of all that was intereſting to the Catholic community; that this is the queſtion of your ariſtocracy, and that the People feel that they have nothing embarked in the event of the conteſt. But ſhut your ears again in ſuch arguments as tend only to weaken and diſunite. I tell you, you are all intereſted alike, from the peer to the peaſant. Give the enemies of your emancipation but the principle of one excluſion upon which to take their ſtand, and the whole fabric of your liberties will totter to its foundation.

It is not therefore ſo much for the value of what remains to be given, which to the Proteſtant is nothing, as againſt the principle of the exception, which may be every thing to the Catholic. It is not only that your property and talents may not be excluded from that Parliament, to which you have regained your conſtitutional privilege of becoming electors; it is not only that your ancient nobility may not be thruſt from the ſeats of their forefathers, it is not the admiſſion into the few excepted offices of the ſtate for which you are contending at the preſent moment; it is for the ſecurity of all your acquiſitions of the laſt ſeventeen years, within which auſpicious period you have become freemen, and Ireland an independant nation. You are contending againſt that ſpirit of excluſion, which if you are enabled to reſiſt with reaſon and with effect in its fulleſt extent, you are entitled to no political capacity whatſoever; that ſpirit of excluſion which muſt be melted down in the acknowledged juſtice of your claims, opening wide the arms of the legiſlature to embrace all the members of the ſtate; or it will riſe againſt you in ſome more queſtionable ſhape; and the ſame principle may reclaim in other times, your glorious acquiſitions of 1793, which would now withhold the remnant of privilege that is left.

But whatever ſhape it may aſſume, I will ſpeak to the troubled ſpirit in the firm tone of truth and of conſiſtency. I will uphold the real intereſts of the Proteſtant community againſt the prejudices of the few, for we have ſeen a new ſight, and the miſt of error is diſſolving away apace. To the Catholic I need not preach patience and moderation, for remember the merits and the ſufferings of a century. His dutiful obedience to the law, his affectionate loyalty to the King, and his experienced devotion to the conſtitution of his country.

But I anticipate your ſucceſs. I ſee it in the juſtice of your claims, in the firmneſs and unanimity of the Catholic body, in the zeal and the eloquence of thoſe who are its conductors, in the general concurrence of your Proteſtant brothren, in the diſtinguiſhing propenſity of the Royal mind to abrogate penalties, and to confer privileges upon all his ſubjects—in the exigency of the times, and the neceſſity of uniting the nation in a moment awful as the preſent—in the energy of your great ſupporter in thoſe gigantic talents, before which reſiſtance retires, and difficulties vaniſh into air—in that enthuſiaſm which led us on to honour and independence—that ſpirit of peace which would conciliate all our jarring intereſts, and unite all the People.

DONOUGHMORE.

COVENTRY MONDAY April 20.

The 4th Regiment of dragoons, on the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment, who were quartered here for eighteen months, were laſt week ordered to Leiceſter, Aſhby de la Zouch, and Derby, to make room for the 22d light dragoons, who arrived in two diviſions on Wedneſday and Thurſday laſt, from Canterbury. The following day, Friday, our market day, a large mob aſſembled in the market place, carrying a *loaf of bread* wrapped round with *black crape*, and on the top of a pike; in this order they marched round the different ſtreets of the city, hooting and abuſing the bakers, butchers, and farmers; the latter they actually drove out of the market. The Mayor at night-fall called out the aid of the military. Two Officers, with a ſtrong patrole of dragoons, immediately by torch-light diſperſed the mob, and ſecured ſeven of the ringleaders, who are lodged in priſon.

The mob at Coventry on Saturday night attempted to force open the priſon door, to liberate their comrades; but were again diſperſed by the dragoons. All was quiet on Sunday; but this morning the mob aſſembled ſo early as 5 o'clock, and in a ſtrong body marched out to demoliſh a corn-mill, about a mile from the town. The owner of the mill, Mr. Parker, was about to comply with their terms, when inſtantly an officer, and thirty dragoons rode up in full ſpeed, with ſwords drawn, and put the mob to the rout, making three of the ringleaders priſoners.

We are at this moment, (one o'clock in the day), informed that the Colliers are upon their march, in a powerful body, to releaſe the priſoners in our goal.—However, every precaution is taken to repel them: picquets are placed at every paſs to the town.

The Duke of Northumberland has not only left off Hair-Powder himſelf, but given each of his ſervants Two Guineas a year additional Wages, on condition that they ſhall go unpowdered.

It is now ſaid that our *late* Ally, the KING of PRUSSIA, ſo far from ſuffering Corn to be imported hither from Dantzick, has agreed to ſupply his *new* Allies, the French, with ſo much of that article, that none will be left to freight the ſhips which our Government has ſent out for that purpoſe.

The laſt German papers mention Brunſwick, not Berlin, for the future reſidence of the PRINCE of ORANGE, and that only the Hereditary Princeſs and her huſband will viſit the latter place.

TO MR. COURIER,

SIR,

I SOME time ſince, wrote you from *Vellore*, about one Miſter O'Conner, the Non-Commiſſioned Gentleman, who had determined to himortatiſe the *Halligators*: ſince which the poor fellow has been Drummed out—quite hinſane, as our Doctor ſaid—but Lord help us, if all the folks who write your *Poetics*, and thoſe ſort of things, were to be Drummed out too, we ſhould have thin Muſters at Out-ſtations. And ſo thinking I might have cotched the hinfection, I went for change of Hair, to *Arnee*—but there, as I am a Catholic Chriſtian, I found many folks downright raving, with the ſame diſorder; talking of *Winus*, and *Paul* a, O, and of a *little fellow*, I do ſuppoſe a Drummer, called *Kupit*—And ſo, my furlough not being quite out, I whipped a couple of Hoppers into my Nap-ſack, and ſet out for other Stations—But Lord help us, it was nearly the ſame there—many folks ſick of the ſame *Mylady*—ſome poor ſouls had deadly long faces indeed, and raved alſo about *Kupit*, and *Winus*, and one *Himen*, or *Hammon*, who I have heard was hanged upon a Cocoa-nut Tree fifty cubits high—I don't know the fellow's ſtory, but a Corporal told me he was a Jew, who ſold ready made Pens, and induced people to write nonſence, that he might have a briſk Trade—and ſo they hanged him – and by George they ſerved him right, thinks—

Yours to Command,

TOM. TICKLEBACK.

VELLORE, 9th Oct.

MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14th, 1795.

YESTERDAY morning at 8 o'Clock, departed this Life, HIS HIGHNESS the NABOB, WALLAJAH, NABOB of the CARNATIC.—At 11 o'Clock the Fort and His Majeſty's Ships in the Roads, began to fire *Minute Guns*, and continued, to the number of years HIS HIGHNESS had completed, which was *Seventy Eight*.—At 12 o'Clock the Body was removed from the *Palace* at Chepauk, under a *Canopy of State* to the place of Interment—the *Grand Moſque*, at Treplicane.

His Highneſs had ever been regarded and eſteemed as the *firm* and *ſincere* ALLY of the ENGLISH NATION. His Highneſs will be ſucceeded on the Muſnud by his Illuſtrious Eldeſt Son, HIS HIGHNESS the NABOB UMDUT UL OMORAH.

ON Monday morning arrived the American Ship AMERICA, from the *Iſle of France*, which ſhe left on the 11th of September.

From the Captain of the America we learn that the PRUDENTE and CIBELLE, had returned to the Iſland, Sixteen days prior to his departure, unattended by a ſingle Prize—that the only Prize which had arrived, was the *Armenian Merchant* of Bombay—and that, as the LETCHME, with the other Veſſels captured by the Frigates, had been left by them off *Diamond Point*, in the Streights of Malacca, there was every reaſon to hope that the whole of them had long ſince been retaken by his Majeſty's Squadron to the Eaſtward—The Prudente was hove down, immediately after her arrival, as ſhe was very Leaky, and in want of numerous repairs.

CAPTAIN STOKES, formerly Commander of the *Letchme*, had arrived at the Iſland in good Health, and with the other Priſoners, was to be ſent at an early period to Bengal, on an American Ship, called the *America*, and Commanded by *Captain Crowningſhield*.

The Iſle of France is repreſented as being well ſupplied with Proviſions and Wines—the People, as tolerable converts to the Syſtem of moderation, as now practiſed in the Mother Country; and ſtill in expectance of ſuccours from France, none of which however, had arrived; nor does it appear reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that in the preſent ſtate of the French Navy, that any would be ſent.

His Majeſty's 52d Regiment, landed at Trincomallie on the 5th Inſtant, when LIEUTENANT FAWCETT was detached with a party of men to take poſſeſſion of a ſmall Settlement called *Moolelicool*, and which ſurrendered to his Party without oppoſition—Proviſions were found here in ſuch plenty, that, *Seventy* fine *Fowls* were purchaſed for *a Pagoda*—Sheep and Bullocks were alſo proportionably reaſonable, and brought in by the natives in great numbers.

Accounts from Prince of Wales's Iſland mention that a *Proa*, had arrived there, in four days, from *Malacca*, with Intelligence of the Britiſh Squadron, under *Captain Newcome*, having arrived at Malacca, that the Native Inhabitants had been much alarmed by its arrival, and had deſerted the place in great numbers; and that the Garriſon, which it is ſaid, conſiſted of not more than 100 Men, were expected to *Surrender* on the firſt Summons.

Letters from Penang alſo mention the arrival of *Mr. Locatillie*, on the Ship MARIA, *Captain Sheen*, and his departure thence for Manilla—Mr. OKILLA the owner of the Fort Louis, lately captured by the French Frigates, proceeded to Manilla, on the Maria.

The abovementioned Letters alſo ſtate that the RESISTANCE, with ſeveral Merchant ſhips under Convoy, had on the 3d of Auguſt, fallen in with and retaken the *Fort Louis, in ſight of the French Squadron*—immediately after having taken poſſeſſion of the Fort Louis, *Captain Pakenham* made a Sign for the Convoy to diſperſe, hauled up his Courſes, and lay too, expecting the *two Frigates*, and the *Corvette*, to come down and engage the Reſiſtance—but this, probably, not having been *their fighting day*, they poſitively declined, and on the contrary, hauled cloſe up to the wind, and ſtood away from a ſingle, and unſupported Britiſh Ship of 44 Guns; which they left in quiet poſſeſſion of their late Capture, the Fort Louis, and in the protection of the valuable Convoy to which ſhe was attached.

It is with particular pleaſure we announce to the public, the embarkation of the Honorable Company's 17th Battalion of Native Infantry on Board the Arniſton, Surprize Galley, and Mary for Foreign Service, without the loſs of a ſingle Man, a circumſtance which reflects the higheſt Honor on their Commandant, CAPTAIN THOMAS GORDON, and the other *Officers* of that *highly meritorious Corps*: evincing at the ſame time in the Natives, a Zeal and attachment to the Service, which cannot be ſurpaſſed.

EXTRACT of a LETTER dated CAPE TOWN, Auguſt the 28th 1795.

RECEIVED BY THE AMERICAN SHIP SAMSON.

"IT is now more than eight weeks ſince an "Engliſh ſquadron has anchored in Falſe Bay "—they have not yet attempted the entrance "of Table Bay, nor do we think they yet "will, as the weather continues tempeſtuous "—the Engliſh Commanders have ſent repeated Summons's to our Governor, de"manding him to deliver up Cape Town to "them, which he has very poſſitively refuſed "mean time we are a prey to contending fac"tions—One party is for the FRENCH and "their Syſtem.—Another for the STADTHOL"DER, whilſt another party is altogether for "the ENGLISH, and that rational Liberty, "and freedom of Trade, which would be en"ſured to us under their mild and excellent "Government—the latter party bears by much "the greateſt ſway, whilſt the firſt party is kept "alive, merely by the hope of aſſiſtance from "France, but of which there is no proſpect; "not a ſingle French Ship having arrived here "in the laſt fourteen Months.

"As I before obſerved, none of the Engliſh "Ships have yet entered Table Bay, but are "now daily expected—what the reſiſtance will "be, or what its effect I know not, although "Military preparations are making of every "kind. The Country Militia, have alſo been "called in from all parts, and are now en"camped near *Rode Hays*, and at *Stellenboſs*.

"As you know our Town is quiet, open you "may eaſily judge of the dread and anxiety, "under which we labour, on the event of the "Engliſh Fleet's appearance—nothing but ruin "and deſtruction is before us, yet the Gover"nor is aſſured that the Engliſh will be repul"ſed, and moſt of our Officers are of the ſame "opinion, or at leaſt pretend to be ſo.

"The Engliſh have made *three attacks* on "our Poſts at *Falſe Bay*, and have taken two "ſtrong and commanding ſituations, although "they were well lined with Cannon and Muſ"quttry: this is all I am enabled, at this time "to inform you of, reſpecting our ſituation, "which is in every reſpect replete with diſtreſs, "and uncertainty.

"WINE and WHEAT are in their uſual "abundance, but every other article of Life, "is very ſcarce and very dear.

"An American Ship, was lately ſtranded "and loſt through the violence of the weather "in the Bay, ſome of the Cargo was however "ſaved, and Mr. MORTON, an American "Gentleman and a Paſſenger on board the "Ship, luckily ſaved the whole of his proper"ty, and is now here, waiting for a paſſage to "his Native Country."

From the general tenor of the above Letter, which our READERS may be aſſured is authentic, as far as is permitted by Tranſlation, it appears that the Commandant of the Cape was by no means appriſed of the ſtrong re-inforcement which was hourly expected by the Britiſh Commanders to arrive in Falſe Bay; and it may be concluded that on the arrival of the Indiamen with the Troops and Military Stores, he will ſee the neceſſity of an immediate ſurrender of the Cape Town and Citidal, neither of which, are from conſtruction or ſituation; capable of withſtanding even the ſmall number of Troops already acting againſt them.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St. George, 8th Oct, 1795.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Lieut. Chas. Ryves of the 2d Battalion European Infantry permitted to reſign the Honorable Company's ſervice.

Mr. Henry Somerſet Conway, having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Directors a Cadet on this Eſtabliſhment, is admitted an Enſign; date of rank to be ſettled hereafter.

Lieut. Fireworker Nixon, appointed Commiſſary of Ordnance Stores and proviſion, with the Troops under orders for foreign ſervice—He will alſo be in charge of the following detail of Artillery

Two Serjeants,
Two Corporals,
Six Gunners,
One Drummer,
Fourteen Matroſſes.

The Officer Commanding the Army will be pleaſed to give the neceſſary orders that the above detail be held in readineſs to embark at the ſhorteſt Notice.

Fort St. George, 9th Oct. 1795.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Enſign Henry Somerſet Conway, to be a Lieut. vice Savoet deceaſed date of rank to be ſettled hereafter.

11th October, 1795.

The Troops ordered to be held in readineſs for foreign ſervice are to embark to morrow morning at ſix o'clock—The Officer Commanding the Army will iſſue the detail neceſſary for regulating the embarkation.

Captain Lennon, to be Secretary and principal Engineer on the Eaſtern ſervice, under the orders of Commodore Rainier.

Lieut. Fireworker Nixon to draw Captain's Pay and batta, as Commiſſary of Ordnance Stores and proviſions.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT,

Fort St. George, 3d October, 1795.

The Committee appointed for the purpoſe of examining and reporting upon the Public Works erected in the *Baramahl* and *Salem Diſtricts*, under the ſuperintendence of Captain Bong, having performed that ſervice;—The Right Honorable the Preſident in Council is pleaſed to direct that it be immediately diſſolved.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT,

Fort St. George, 6th October, 1795.

The 26th Battalion of Native Infantry to march immediately to *Maſulipatam*, and upon its arrival there, Captain Mac Neile, with his Corps, will proceed to the *Guntoor Circar*.

Lieutenant William Daviſon, comes upon the effective liſt, vice Dods, deceaſed.

Enſign Henry Raymond Barker, to be Lieutenant, vice Hewitſon, deceaſed—date of rank to be ſettled hereafter.

Accounts from HYDRABAD mention, that ALLY JAH, had been obliged, from a want of Proviſions and from the defection of certain of his Sirdars, to *Evacuate* the Fortreſs of BEDER, of which Mr. Raymond had gained immediate poſſeſſion—The Prince's Army is ſaid to have fled, with much precipitancy towards the Northern part of the Mahrattah Dominions.

The SESSIONS of *Oyer* and *Terminer* were cloſed on Monday laſt, when Sentence of DEATH was paſſed on *Mitchael Finny* convicted of MURDER; the other Convicts were alſo Sentenced accordingly to the nature of the crimes of which they had been Convicted.

The enſuing Quarterly Seſſion will be holden on Thurſday next, the 15th Inſtant.

MIRROR—*Sept. 23d.*

We noticed in our laſt Mirror the ſtate of the military arrangements under agitation at home. A letter of May, from one of the Directors to an officer of rank, which has come to hand within theſe few days, announces that at the date of that letter the following heads of the plan had been actually reſolved on:

The Army to be denominated the King's Army in India; but the patronage to be continued with the Court of Directors, and to be entirely unconnected with the Britiſh Army.

One Major General, and ſix Brigadier Generals to be placed on the Bengal Eſtabliſhment.

The thirty-ſix battalions of Native Infantry to be formed into twenty-two Regiments complete, with full complement of officers, to each, viz. one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, ten Captains, and Subalterns in propottion.

Penſions to be allowed to all Officers worn out in the ſervice.

The plan was in ſuch forwardneſs, as to warrant the hope of its receiving the ſanction of Parliament, before the cloſe of the laſt Seſſion.

The Officers of the Bengal Army, we underſtand, intend to preſent a ſeparate addreſs to Mr. Haſtings, on his acquittal: and the principal Native Inhabitants of Calcutta are alſo carrying a ſimilar meaſure into effect.

ORIENTAL STAR—*Sept. 26th.*

Yeſterday morning a ſalute of 17 guns, was fired from the ſaluting battery in Fort William, on the embarkation of JONATHAN DUNCAN, Eſq. on the *Panther*, Captain Margotty, bound to Bombay.

Yeſterday, accounts were received at the Government Houſe, of the ſafe arrival of the Hon. Company's ſhips, the *Francis*, and *Lord Thurlow*, at Diamond Harbour;—they left Madras on the 19th Inſtant.

On Thurſday morning, accounts were received in town of the ſafe arrival of the ſhip *Transfer* from the Eaſtward, commanded by Captain Samuel Groube.

We learn, that while the *Transfer* was laying at anchor off *Naupara* at the Iſland of *Borneo* on the 17th of July laſt, Capt. Sadler, who then commander her, went on ſhore with ſome cheſts of Opium; and it is with ſorrow we announce, that he was cut off by the Malays:—we have not learnt the particulars of his aſſaſſination.

The *Transfer*, whilſt laying off Mino, in the ſtraits of Banca, ſaw the *Prudente* and *Cibelle*, and at the time they were in the act of capturing a veſſel near the Pelambang river; Captain Groube, immediately cut his cable, and fortunately made his eſcape.

We learn from Prince of Wales's iſland that the *Fort Louis*, had proceeded, by orders of her new purchaſer, on her before intended voyage to Manilla: a part of the cloths, with which ſhe had been freighted, ſold at a diſcount of 20 per cent, on the invoice price, to the amount of 18,000 dollars, and were purchaſed by a gentleman late from this ſettlement.

The Portugueſe ſhip, that had been captured by the *Prudente* and *Cibelle*, was releaſed and had come into Penang; the French having firſt taken from her, 10,000 rupees in ſpecie, and all the Stock.

The ſhip *Fort William*, ſailed from Penang on the 8th ultimo, in company with the Reſiſtance, and the other veſſels deſtined againſt Malacca.

The Grab *Adventure*, Captain Godfrey, had arrived at Penang, and alſo ſailed with the Malacca fleet.

The *Armenia* Captain Sands, arrived in the river yeſterday; & may be expected up in the courſe of this day.

Copy of the Proceedings of a Meeting of the [illegible] *tiſh Inhabitants of Calcutta, held at the* [illegible] *on the 19th September, 1795.*

At a Meeting of the Britiſh Inhabitants of Calcutta, held in purſuance of a public notice from the Sheriff, publiſhed on the 15th Inſtant, after a ſhort ſpeech from the Sheriff, intimating the purpoſe of the Meeting, Colonel MORGAN was called to the Chair, and propoſed a congratulatory ADDRESS to Mr. HASTINGS, on his late Acquittal by the Houſe of Lords, on the Charges preferred againſt him by the Commons of Great Britain.

The Motion was ſeconded by [illegible] and unanimouſly agreed to

The following Gentlemen, were then appointed a Committee, to draw up an ADDRESS:

COLONEL MORGAN,
COLONEL DEARE,
The Reverend Mr. BLANSHARD,
W. A. BROOKE,
CHARLES CHAPMAN,
EDWARD HAY,
JOHN BELLI,
J. H. HARINGTON,
J. FLEMLING,
F. BALFOUR, } *Eſquires.*

The Committee having accordingly retired, after a few minutes returned with the following ADDRESS, which being read and unanimouſly approved, was ordered to be copied fair, in Duplicate, for ſignature.

To WARREN HASTINGS, Eſq.

SIR,

THE INHABITANTS of this Settlement, on your departure for Europe, having, in the ſtrongeſt terms, expreſſed their ſenſe both of your public Adminiſtration and private Conduct, during the long period in which you preſided in India; we feel it no leſs incumbent on us, now, to offer to you our warmeſt Congratulation, on your Acquittal of all the Charges that were preferred againſt you in England.

We cannot but admire, Sir, the Pa[illegible] Fortitude, and Reſignation, with [illegible] you [illegible] Trial unc[illegible] length; and a ſcrutiny into Character, Motives, and Actions, the moſt ſtrict and minute that ever was inſtituted.—But, upheld by conſcious Innocence, you have given an example of your reliance on the juſtice of your Cauſe, which, we doubt not, will carry conviction to the World and Poſterity, equal to the Verdict of the illuſtrious Tribunal before which you have appeared.

An Acquittal, under ſuch circumſtances, we muſt conſider as honorable, in the higheſt degree, to yourſelf, as well as demonſtrative of the impartial Juſtice of our Country. It is alſo peculiarly gratifying to us, as it confirms, and if it were poſſible, it would ſtrengthen, thoſe ſentiments which we never ceaſed to entertain of you.

Permit us to add, Sir, our cordial Wiſhes, that your remaining years may be many, and accompanied by a felicity that may compenſate for the loſs of thoſe benefits and comforts of which you have been ſo long deprived.

POETRY.

*TO MISS ****

MUSES aſſiſt me with Poetic fire,
In praiſing charms which all mankind admire,
So form'd, by Nature to enſlave the heart,
She acts a Tyrant and an Angel's part,

By all declar'd the faireſt of the fair,
Unequall'd ſhe in ev'ry grace excells;
Rever'd ador'd by all the Young and gay;
Love's God triumphant in her bright eyes dwells,
Tho' 'tis decreed ſhe never can be mine,
O! long and happy may ſhe live and ſhine,
Nor e'er have cauſe at fortune to repine.

NAUTICUS.

Tanjore, 24th September,

THE CITY OF LONDON.

The day on which the ſubject of Dinners was debated, in the Court of Common Council, the Hall was uncommonly full, ſome of the members had judged it expedient to give up, for one year all public dinners, ſuch as committee dinners, hall dinners, ſheriffs dinners—in a word, all corporation dinners in general.

The motive of this deprivation was to leſſen the enormous price of proviſions. Theſe city dinners take place ſo unremittingly, when the moſt enormous prices are paid (it being at the public expence), that there cannot exiſt a doubt but a maigre year would have the moſt beneficial, effects on the markets.

The alarm was given, and the Court was crowded. Such oratory, ſuch ſtrength of eloquence, were ſcarcely ever heard within theſe walls. Men ſpoke on that day who never ſpoke before; the inſpiration was general: the modeſt men forgot their fears, and the bold ones acquired double courage. The injuries intended to the rights and priviledges of Citizens were placed in their fulleſt colours; and the Hall of Gog reverberated the ſtrength of lungs which were on that day ſo ſingularly conſpicuous.

Turkies! ducks! eggs! fowls! butter! turbot? carp! ſalmon! ye may rue the hour. But for this unrightious ten, ye might have remained in entity, or been devoured on ſome future day, by fine Ladies and delicate Gentlemen, inſtead of being doomed to give apoplexy to, the Court of Aldermen and Common Council!

But be of heart, inhabitants of air! ye people of the ſea and ſtreams, take reſt, for the debate is poſitively to be renewed! Poulterer! and fiſhmonger! ill[illegible] te not; for it is poſſible yet, [illegible] citizens may agree to dine at home, for one year, with their wives and children. [illegible]ch acts of public virtue will not be allowed [illegible] hiſto[illegible]ns will record the incident, [illegible] ſterity wi[illegible] look up with wonder to that fortitude and ſtre[illegible]th of mind which [illegible] the verge of the ninete[illegible] century, cou[illegible] as Citizens of London to [illegible] nobly on the inhereteint privilege of [illegible]der. Thus did Alfred divide his loaf! Thus did Sidney relinquiſh his water! Painters will catch new energies from the glorious imitation, and exhauſt their genius upon the different moments of the immortal debate!

Accounts from Conſtantinople mention the arrival of three hundred French Artilleriſts to ſerve on board the Turkiſh fleet.

The tax on powdered heads is likely to bring *Wigs* into more general uſe than they have been of late years. The ample periwigs, which in this day are never worn except by two orders of the People, i. e. the *Judges* and *Chimney ſweepers* on May day, had a whimſical origin. SAXTON, King Henry the Eighth's fool, is the firſt perſon recorded to have worn a wig in England, and this wig, from ſome tradition concerning the wearer, appears to have had long and flowing hair, with *verie manie curles downe the back*. The ſize is farther corroborated by the ſum it coſt; for in an account of the Treaſurer of the Chambers, in the reign of Henry VIII. now extant, there is the following memorandum, viz. "*Paid for a wig for Saxton, the Kin*[illegible] *twentie Shillings.*"

DEATHS.

Lately at Calcutta, Mrs. ROSE, the Heireſs of a reſpectable family in Scotland—a Lady whoſe goodneſs of Heart was as acknowledged, as her misfortunes in life have been numerous and ſevere.

On Thurſday *evening*, the [illegible]th Ultimo died, at Calcutta, CAPTAIN [illegible] L[illegible]AM COUNSELL, an old and faithful ſer[illegible] of the Company, and well know as a comman[illegible] in the country ſervice.

The misfortunes of hi[illegible] [illegible]ghter *Mrs. Bremner*, ſhook his frame, already hu[illegible] [illegible]rmer injuries of fortune; and a fire which broke out near his houſe, and which rouſed him from hi[illegible] [illegible]d, to experience the damps of an unwholeſome [illegible]ht, tended in a great meaſure to haſten his exit.

At St Thome Mr. JOHN LENHAM, Maſter of the Navy Tavern, in the Black Town.

At Vellore, on the 7th Inſtant, Lieutenant *Charles Seve*[illegible] of the 34th, N. I. an Officer whoſe complacent m[illegible]ners, [illegible]d integrity of heart had gained him the e[illegible]m [illegible] all who knew him; and whoſe death cann[illegible] be ſincerely lamented by all his friends.

ORIENTAL ARTS & SCIENCES.

To our READERS, *we trust no apology is necessary for laying before them, the following, neatly written Letter, addressed to the* EDITOR *of the* BOMBAY COURIER, *and which appeared in that Paper of the 19th Ultimo.*

MR. EDITOR,

I ventured to recommend in one of your former Numbers the practice of writing in our News-Papers on subjects of Science; I think it is proved that such communications may be attended with considerable utility, for we have already established some curious facts which might have been lost to the Public for ever.—We have shown, and we can still further show, that the Hindoos have practised from time immemorial, several very important operations in Surgery, from which even the nations of Europe may derive instruction. We have put it on record, that the stone does not grow in the human bladder, but in particular latitudes of India; that may throw some light on that dismal disease, or it may open a new refuge to the wretched. Last of all we have made it probable that the constitution of our Atmosphere that great agent of life differs very materially from what it is found to be in Europe. These Mr. Editor are important truths: It is something to establish a single truth, for I think with Mr. Pope, that there are not yet a great many in the World.

> Deduct what is but vanity or dress,
> Or learning's Luxury or Idleness,
> Or Tricks to show the stretch of human brain,
> Mere curious pleasure or ingenious pain.

We hitherto appear in Bombay to have made, as a species, very little progress in our knowledge of this country; whatever the invidual has acquired, has passed away with him to the silence of the grave. We have had no associations for the purposes of Literature, nor a press until lately by which it could have been preserved. The liberal and scientific spirit that has arisen in Bengal should excite our emulation, for although we cannot bring so many Husbandmen to the field, we may yet hope to gather in some gleanings of the harvest.

It seems to me a matter of no great consequence in what form truth shall make its first appearance: whether it be introduced by a stately Society or a humble News-Paper; it must from its nature find its way over the civilized parts of the world and become known even beyond the limits of our far extended language:—If Sir Isaac Newton had sent forth in the meanest garb his deflection of light, the splendid discovery could not long have remained in obscurity. Let us not then reject the means of publication in our power; Life alas is but short, and though we have little to say, we may find at length that we have not time in store to say even that little.

The minds of men are very differently constituted, the judgment and the imagination and the other powers are mixed in every individual in his own proportions. The Poetical Genius who forms a thousand agreeable combinations that impose on the understanding, is a very different creature from the accurate reasoner, who is disposed [illegible] every thing ornamental on one side, that he may see exactly what is laying below it. But with all this variety in the constitution of our intellect, I believe that a little of the book of nature may [illegible] read by many men. When once the attention is turned with good will to a subject, there are few people who are [illegible] not qualified to make some advances in it. Sir Isaac Newton used to observe, that the only superiority that he had over others was that of patient thought; if we do nothing then for the advancement of knowledge in Bombay, it is because we do not chuse to take the trouble of doing it. I say as Dido said of the Carthaginians, that we surely are not living so far from the sun, that we should be stupid.

> Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Pœni.
> Nec tam aversus equos Tyria Sol jungit ab urbe.

We are placed in this country, in a world that is almost entirely new to us; we have wandered beyond the Macedonian conquests, and we live in towns in the *Terra domibus negota* of the Poets. Man could hardly bear a greater change in the temperature of his Atmosphere than we have experienced, nor perhaps in many other of the elements that nourish his being:—We see in this country, that the individuals which compose the animal and vegetable kingdoms are very different from those of Europe. They do not even belong in general to the same species. All nature wears a different dress: the whole materials of our knowledge are presented to us again under appearances that are new. Is not this sufficient to awaken the attention of all our senses to call forth from a thousand sources our admiration of the mighty Architect, and even to assist us in looking a little farther into the *means* he has employed.

Whatever relates to the Natural History of *Man* in these climates, is highly deserving of our attention. It would be easy to show that this has been deformed by a thousand falshoods which have arisen from want of opportunity or of capacity. Even the accounts of his diseases so highly interesting to every person are remarkably rude and imperfect. I have much pleasure in saying that Mr. Rivett Chief of Salsette, has lately with great accuracy ascertained the numbers of the Inhabitants of that Island: He has caused a Register to be kept of the Births and Deaths that occur, of the proportions of Males and Females that are born and of the number of both Sexes that die at different periods, with an account of the diseases that terminated their existance. His tables have brought many facts of great importance to the certainty of Arithmetic: they form a broad basis for the fabric of truth and I must add that the conclusions which they establish, but ill agree with some of the Theories concerning this country that have been adopted in Europe.

The History of Man in Society is no less important to mankind. The nature of his Government and the texture of his opinions and prejudices have given him an appearance in India which he has no where else assumed; the more however that we are acquainted with him here the less I think we shall be inclined to draw lines of separation between him and his brethren of other lands; we shall conclude that he is the same being that we find him in the North, altered a little indeed by the operation of the physical, but still more by the influence of the moral causes to which he is peculiarly exposed.

The Arts of Hindostan that contribute to the conveniency of life are many and important. They appear to me to have been derived or improved from a state of Science that no longer remains. Whatever may be considered as belonging to the fine arts, is certainly at present in a degree of much less comparative perfection. I may here announce a new work by Mr. Wales of this place, which I am convinced will be received with very general satisfaction by the Public: He has with much labour and at a considerable expence made drawings of several of the excavated Temples of India, which before were unknown to any European. The Elephanta in our neighbourhood, a celebrated work of this kind, is greatly inferior to several that Mr. Wales has visited. But at Verrool Goosmishwer * which lies nearly two hundred miles North East from Poonah, there are more than twenty Temples of this description one of which named the Keylas or Paradise has been executed by a labour of no less magnitude than has been required for the largest Pyramid of Egypt.

Mr. Wales has clearly proved that all the sculpture in those Temples relates to the Mythology of the Hindoos, and that the Stories from whence the numerous groups are taken are to be found in their sacred books the Mohabarat and Raamayon which are still familiar to the learned of India. If Mr. Wales's drawings meet with justice from the Engraver, which I cannot doubt they will do under his direction, the World will be able to form a good idea of this early and singular kind of architecture, which is wonderful for the effort of industry it has required and curious for the degree of Taste it displays.

The inferior Tribes of Animals so different from what we have seen in our own country, might afford us an object of perpetual entertainment. I cannot do better than quote Linneus on this subject: In his preface to his Flora Zeylanica, he exclaims in his odd but animated Latinity. "Hic "*Voracissimi Crocodyli* aquas inhabitant; Hic Auro "nitentes *Pavones* ex Sylvaticarum Arborum ca-"cuminibus splendent; Hic Mirabiles *Paradiseæ* "uti Hirundines aera secant; Hic *Vespertiliones* "magnitudine cum canibus certant; Hic *Angues* "*vittatæ* veneno excellent Hic *Angues giganteæ* "capras tauro[s]que deglutiunt; Hic maximi *Ele-*"*phantes* uti sues in sylvis vagantur. Hic *Simiæ nigræ* "*barba alba* eiiculantur in montibus & nudæ *Simiæ* "*ungue indiuo subulato* mares in venerem provocant, "dum virides *Psittaci* loquuntur ex arboribus, & "[illegible] animal fave spirat in densis sylvis, & "[illegible]cunda *Myrmecophaga pedibus pentadactylis* "inter deciduc folia antraque repit.

I think there is no mind so rude but has admired our vegetable world for its novelty, its beauty or its variety. It is thought India has derived its name from the magnificient class of Palm trees that are every where common on its soil. A number of unknown Genera and Species yet require the labour of the Botanist, a Rheede or a Herman: but after the Botanist has done his part what stores remain behind for the Chimist! A radient sun has exalted the secretions of those organized bodies and called forth in perfection their vegitable riches. Their Resins, Gums, Saccharine matter, Acids their essential Oils and their Essential Salts have imbibed in this climate their most active powers for the purposes of man and for the improvment of his condition. It is from such wealth as this that India can become truly valuable to Great Britain; These are the best objects of commerce; they supply many conveniencies of life that our northern climates has denied us; They are the rude materials of our Arts or Manufactures and when the products of this country become better known they will give rise if I mistake not to Manufactures and to Arts which are yet unknown to the Nations of Europe

The Mineral Kingdom would appear at first sight to offer a less alluring object than either of the other two. We have very few substances of this kind, that are not also to be found in Europe, while many that are common in Europe have not yet been found in this country: but the use to which this ancient people have applied the products of the mineral kingdom very well deserve to be examined by intelligent eyes. Their manufactures of Alum and Soap and Cinnabar; their processes for refining Gold and Silver where they are well acquainted with the use of Lead and the effect of the mineral acids in composition with other substances tho' not in their simple state; their methods of dying, of making Gunpowder, of working in Lime, and much more of their science that I could mention, has existed in India from time immemorial; while we were yet savages in the forest, they were versants in the Arts of Society; may we not derive some instruction, shall we not at least receive a rational entertainment in looking with attention on the practices of a hoary antiquity to which we owe the gratitude of Civilization!

It will I think be acknowleged that I have past over a field that is laden with richer fruit than the golden apples of the Hesperides. I may probably venture at a future period to stop for a moment at some of the spots of it, that appear to me the most alluring. I wish I could induce my countrymen on this side of India to follow my example—Our new settlements on the Coast of Malabar are of all parts of Hindostan, the most interesting, *Arabum intacti Thesauri*; Communications from every Quarter will be very gladly received nor shall we neglect any subject that can forward the progress of useful knowledge; but we shall be more anxious to ascertian the present state of man, than to make conjectures about what he may have formerly been. Should it appear at a future period that we have materials enough of a kind sufficiently valuable, they may be printed again and collected into volumes—It is therefore wished that every person should distinguish what he shall write by putting his name or some particlar letter at the end of it—Farther than this we propose to have no Association—Our Republic will be placed on the very extremities of Democracy, for unknown to each other, without a President and under the Dominion of no Laws, we shall submit only to the mild influence of precepts.

C.

* Commonly called Verrooo or Ellora. The excavations at Ellora are mentioned by several European Travellers, but in such a manner as to render it impossible to form any idea of them.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 6th Brig Guilford, Capt. Green, Cuddalore, —8th Ship Glasgow Arthur, Calcutta,—Ship Samson Smith, Madiera,—10th Snow Mercury Woodcock, Coringa,—Ship Castle Dansberg Weisther, Do. — 11th Frigate Bombay Pickett Trincomallie, — 12th Snow John Packet Herrylies, Point Pedro,—Ship America Hubbard, Isle of France,—Ship Mentor Richardson, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 7th Ship General Anker Capt. Kiersgaord. Tranquebar,—8th Ship Swallow Packet Simpson, Vizagapatam,—9th Snow Anna Hofland, Masulipatam,—10th Ship Restoration Galloway, Bengal,—Ketch Mary Dean, Trincomallie—11th Ship Anna Bengal,—12th Ship Favourite Mears Do.—Brig Eliza, Robertson, do.

Madras Exchange Lottery, FOR 1795.

LOTTERY SCHEME,

Star Pagodas 100,000,

To be divided into 10,000 Shares or Tickets, at 10 Pagodas each.

1 Prize of . .	Star Pagodas	10,000
2 Prizes of . .	2500 each	5000
4 Ditto, of . .	1000	4000
8 Ditto of . .	500	4000
18 Ditto, . .	250	4500
40 Ditto . .	100	4000
80 Ditto, . .	50	4000
2950 Ditto, . .	20	59,000
1 Prize alloted to the First Drawn,		500
1 Ditto, ditto. Last Drawn,		5000
3105 Prizes		
6895 Blanks		
10000 Tickets,	Star Pagodas,	100000

THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Thursday, the 8th October, 1795.

6844 a Prize of 500 Pagodas,
1674 a Prize of 250 Pagodas,
5554 and 8472 Prizes of 100 Pagodas,
483 a Prize of 50 Pagodas.
Prize of 20 Pagodas.

4090	4360	6557	6299	1237	5925	1878	8195
7648	9250	3613	5902	7697	9200	8117	8595
6984	2255	9530	7430	4613	1011	9663	393
9628	6220	2169	3744	2091	4774	3324	2232
6196	112	2388	7332	572	1666	7035	9584
6964	6137	3637	7275	1533	4795	3133	7155
5429	1485	5165	4456	3651	1749	7278	3300
4213	2569	7699	[illegible]	8298	3241	9775	2365
4304	3999	4264	6554	7706	4461	5676	406
537	9908	1020	1537	1228	3128	7441.	

THE THIRTIETH DAY'S DRAWING.

Monday, the 12th October, 1795.

5688 a Prize of Star Pagodas, 250
1333 2961 2067 Prizes, of 100
8952 7683 Prizes, of 50
Prizes of 20 Pags. each.

5214	4948	5711	39	3983	2098	7096	6950
5741	5573	8283	5366	3684	5264	7082	1587
1865	9146	2945	4057	5681	2438	5578	9347
8236	1552	5099	5982	1929	9733	2598	7821
9140	4063	5512	1811	8704	1096	7303	3633
287	264	8304	6120	913	4594	1724	6263
7584	2829	5090	6228	8900	2330	8603	2409
514	119	3646	5454	7151	9547	8443	907
6322	6940	790	8596	1523			

For Sale,

By John Hunter,

BENGAL PEAS Just arrived fit for Sowing, warranted of this Season.

Madras, 12th October 1795.

MADRAS LOTTERY,

FOR ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND STAR PAGODAS,

THE FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES BEING DRAWN, THERE NOW REMAINS THE THIRD CLASS,

CONSISTING OF 5632 BLANKS, AND THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize of	Star Pagodas	15,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	10,000
1 Ditto	Ditto	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000 each is	5,000
10 Ditto	500	5,000
30 Ditto	200	6,000
70 Ditto	80	5,600
100 Ditto	40	4,000
1150 Ditto	20	23,000
Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket,		3,400
1,368 Prizes in the Third Class, amounting to Star Pags.		82,000
4,368 Prizes amounting to Star Pags.		150,000
5,632 Blanks in the Third Class,		
10,000 Tickets, being nearly at the Rate of 1 PRIZE to 1¼ BLANK.		

COMPUTATION OF THE TICKETS.

10,000 Tickets at 7 Pags. each, amount to Star Pags.	70,000
Deduct 1,000 Prizes from the First Class. Remains 9,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pags. each,	45,000
Deduct 2,000 Prizes from Second Class, Remains 7,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pags. each,	35,000
Star Pagodas	150,000

SHARP and HEEFKE, *Agents.*

Fort St.George, March 23d, 1795.

MADRAS LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

The Military Male Asylum, &c.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING IN THE THIRD CLASS,

Monday the 12th October, 1795.

Nos. 1541 1963 2759 Prizes of 80 Pagodas.

Nos. 751 795 4212 4285 Prizes of 40 Pagodas.

Prizes of 20 Pagodas.

98	336	391	633	640	683	879	[illegible]
1135	1567	1783	1823	1861	1887	2001	2293
3227	3717	4699	4760	5488	5837	6574	6904
7016	7211	7221	7478	7806	8170	9006	9940

Madras Exchange Lottery.

State of the Wheel,

AT THE CLOSE OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING,

Monday, the 5th October, 1795.

PRIZES DRAWN,

1 Prize as First Drawn, Pags.	500
1 ditto of	2500
3 ditto of 1000 each,	3000
6 ditto of 500 each,	3000
15 ditto of 250 ditto,	3750
32 ditto of 100 ditto,	3200
66 ditto of 50 ditto,	3300
2201 ditto of 20 ditto,	44,020
2325 Prizes, amounting to Star Pagodas,	63,270
5175 Blanks.	
7500 Tickets Drawn.	
2500 Do. Undrawn.	
10,000 Tickets.	

PRIZES IN THE WHEEL,

1 Prize of Pags.	10,000
1 ditto of	2500
1 ditto of	1000
2 ditto of 500 ditto,	1000
3 ditto of 250 ditto,	750
8 ditto of 100 ditto,	800
14 ditto of 50 ditto,	700
749 ditto of 20 ditto,	14,980
779 Prizes, amounting to Star Pagodas,	31,730
1 ditto alloted as Last Drawn,	5,000
780	36,730

The Wheel is above par 11,730 *Star Pags.*

The Price of Tickets Warranted Undrawn, is Eighteen Pagodas each.

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